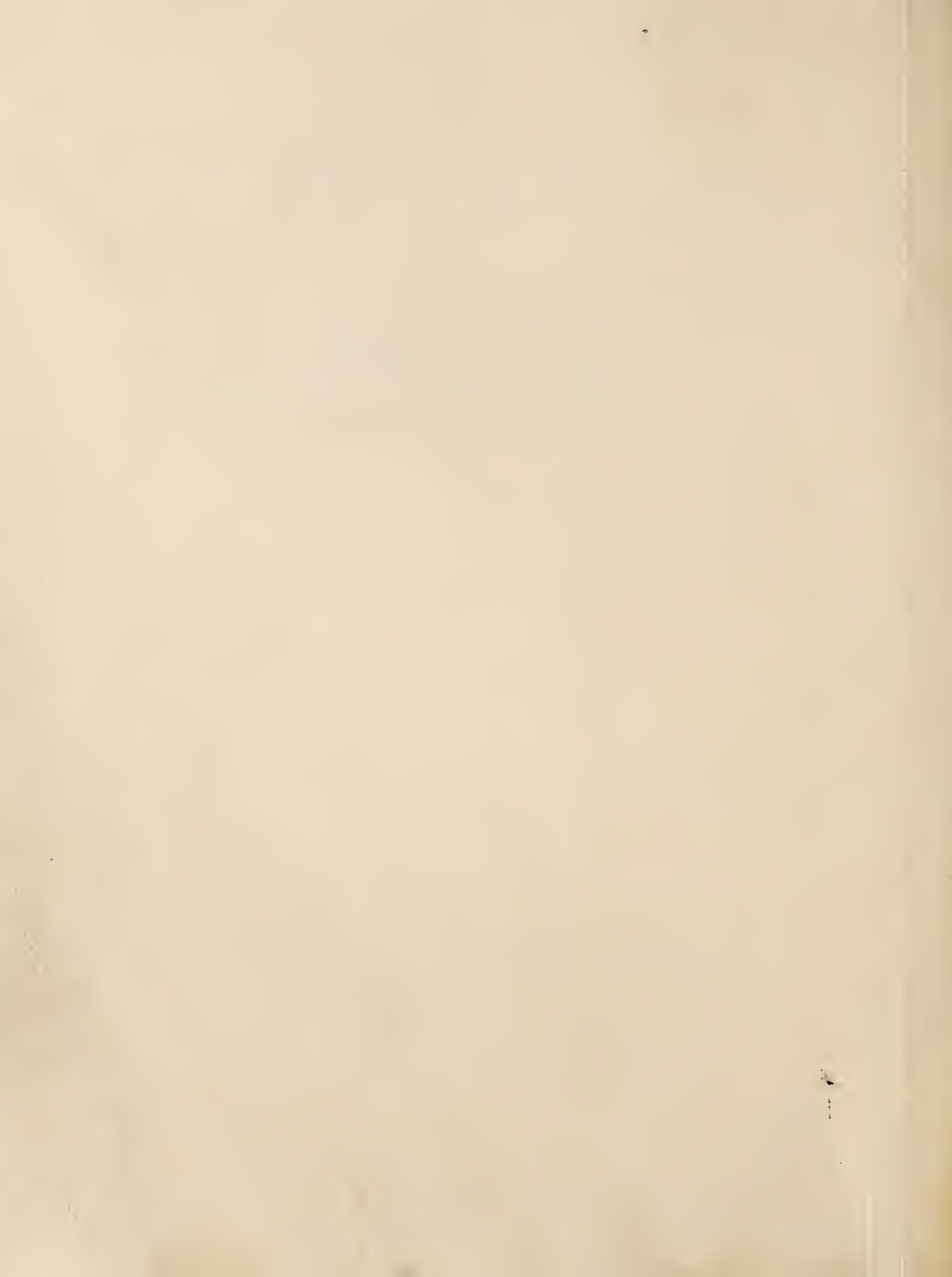


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THE Vegetable

SITUATION

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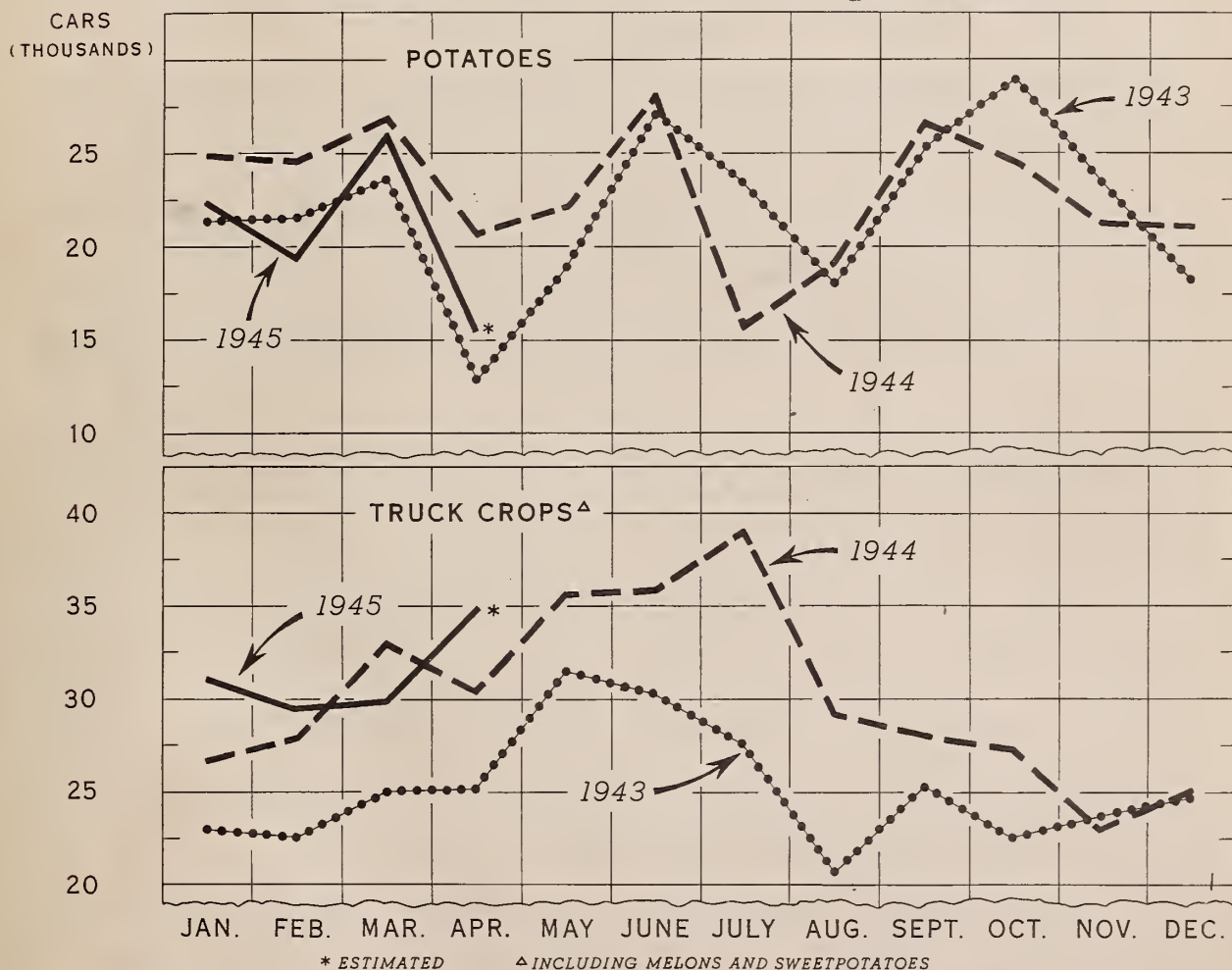
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TOTAL DOMESTIC CARLOT SHIPMENTS (RAIL AND BOAT) OF POTATOES AND TRUCK CROPS, BY MONTHS, 1943-45



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45236 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Carlot shipments of potatoes by rail and boat have been fewer than last year each month so far this year, though not as few as in 1943 except for February this year when shipments were greatly reduced by weather and transportation difficulties.

So far this year, shipments of truck crops by rail and boat have been generally above those for corresponding periods of last year, and considerably higher than in 1943. The relatively high level of shipments in April of this year is due in large measure to the unusually advanced season.

 THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Supplies of most fresh market vegetables are expected to be larger, and prices in general may average slightly lower, this spring than last. Supplies of old potatoes are expected to be adequate in the eastern States, but to continue short in the western States until substantial quantities of new potatoes are available; meanwhile, prices are expected to continue generally at ceiling levels.

Although prospects for total production of spring season truck crops still are reasonably favorable, unusual weather conditions have altered maturity and shipping dates for some crops (advanced in some areas, retarded in others) and have seriously affected yields in certain areas. Total production in the spring months of this year compared with last is indicated to be larger for most truck crops, especially cucumbers, shallots, green peppers and green peas, but smaller for asparagus, cauliflower, onions, and spinach.

Intentions for summer season truck crops indicate smaller acreages than last year for cabbage and onions, but larger acreages for garlic and watermelons.

Truck crop prices in general have been declining so far this year. While further seasonal declines are to be expected as supplies come to market in greater volume, the declines may be neither as rapid nor as pronounced as last year.

Acreages of truck crops to be planted in 1945 for commercial processing, according to latest reports of processors' intentions, are indicated to be the

following approximate percentages of the acreages planted in 1944: Green peas, 112; sweet corn, 104; and snap beans, 96 percent, with tomatoes at 104 percent.

Victory gardens on farms and in towns and cities will supplement supplies of vegetables. Preliminary indications point to an increase in the number of victory gardens this year over last.

Prices paid to growers for snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes for processing are to be supported in 1945 at the same levels as in 1944, with certain adjustments favoring varieties preferred for processing.

Prices for both old and new potatoes are expected to continue at ceilings at all levels of sale for the better quality potatoes. Volume shipments of new potatoes from eastern producing areas are expected to begin several weeks earlier, but in California a week or two later, than usual.

The prospective acreage of potatoes in 1945, at average yields, would produce a crop slightly larger than the 1944 crop, but still moderately short of currently estimated requirements.

Prices for seasonally declining supplies of sweetpotatoes are expected to continue generally at ceiling levels. The prospective acreage of sweetpotatoes at average yields would result in a crop that is considerably smaller than both the 1944 crop and estimated requirements.

Prices for the 1945 crops of white potatoes and sweetpotatoes are to be supported through programs similar to the 1944 programs.

Supplies of dry edible beans this spring are considerably smaller than a year ago, and prices continue at support levels. Production of dry beans in 1945 may be as large as in 1944, judging from planting intentions of farmers, but such a production would be short of requirements. Prices for dry beans produced in 1945 are to be supported at levels slightly higher for preferred varieties, slightly lower for other varieties, than in 1944.

The prospective acreage of dry field peas, at average yields, would result in a crop about two-fifths smaller than the 1944 crop, but would still be adequate for anticipated requirements. Prices for designated varieties of dry smooth peas grown in 1945 are to be supported at levels considerably lower than in 1944.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Winter Season Production of Commercial
Fresh Market Truck Crops below
Record High Level of 1944

Commercial production of 18 truck crops for fresh market in the winter season just past is reported as of April 1 to be a total of 1,394,600 tons. This quantity falls short of the record 1,499,800 tons produced in the same season a year earlier, but is 47 percent larger than average for this season in the 10 years, 1934-43. As usual, the heaviest contributors to the total tonnage were cabbage, carrots, lettuce, celery, spinach, and tomatoes. Of these major items, only cabbage and lettuce were produced in smaller quantity in the 1945 winter season than in the same season a year earlier. Winter-season vegetables still being shipped in appreciable quantities in late April this year were: Beets, cabbage, carrots, and cauliflower.

Spring Season Prospects
Moderately Favorable

As of April 1, production estimates had been made for slightly more than two-thirds of the probable acreage thus far indicated of spring-season truck crops. A total production in this spring season more than one-third larger than last is estimated for carrots, shallots and lettuce. Production of asparagus, cauliflower, onions, and spinach is estimated to be smaller.

While prospects for total production of fresh market truck crops in late spring seem reasonably favorable to date, some unusual weather conditions have altered maturity and shipping dates for some crops, and have seriously affected yields in certain areas. Truck crops have developed about two weeks earlier than usual along the Atlantic Coast from Georgia to New Jersey, and in Texas. Prolonged hot, dry weather in southern Florida seriously curtailed production of snap beans, cucumbers, potatoes, and tomatoes in that area, and northern Florida has not had enough rain. Planting and development of truck crops have been delayed by excessive rains in Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and Tennessee, and by cool weather and intermittent rains in California.

Total carlot shipments of domestically-produced truck crops (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes) in March and April of this year were about the same as shipments in the corresponding period of last year. Supplies of truck crops on the fresh market during May and June this year are expected to compare favorably with those of last year, barring unforeseen weather disasters.

Prices to Growers Lower in First
Quarter of 1945 than in 1944

In each of the first 3 months of 1945, average prices received by farmers for truck crops were lower than in corresponding months of 1944. However, the index of truck crop prices (unadjusted seasonally) was 259 for April 1945, compared with 203 for March 1945 and 220 for April 1944. It is expected that truck crop prices received by growers in May 1945 may average slightly above those received in 1944, and that wholesale prices in terminal markets in that month will average appreciably higher this year than last.

Recent Ceiling Price Adjustments
on Fresh Market Truck Crops

Country shipping point ceiling prices for Texas-grown onions have been raised from \$2.65 to \$2.75 per 50-pound sack for the period April 16-May 15, 1945. This increase is intended to compensate Texas growers for the recent damage to their crop by blight, hail, and seasonal storms. (Admt. 34, RMR 271).

On April 17, 1945 notice was given growers as to proposed maximum prices for onion sets of the 1945 crop. It was indicated that these prices would be the same as prices which were applied to the 1944 crop. (OPA 5496; Adm. Notice No. 16).

For the period April 16-May 20, 1945, ceilings on Florida-grown eggplant have been raised from \$3.50 to \$3.60 for a 1-1/2 bushel crate, f.o.b. Fort Myers, basing point. The new ceiling for bushel containers is \$2.40. For the same period, the ceiling for Florida-grown sweet peppers has been raised from \$4.90 to \$5.10 for a 1-1/2 bushel crate, f.o.b. the basing point, Pompana, Florida. The new pepper ceiling for bushel containers for this period is \$3.40. Both of these increases were made in consideration of the reduction in yields resulting from adverse growing conditions. (Admt. 95, MPR 426.)

On April 19, 1945, notice was given growers of proposed maximum f.o.b. country shipping point prices for 1945 truck crops as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Basing point</u>	<u>Price</u>
Lima beans	July, 1945	Faison, N. C. San Jose, Calif.	\$2.85 per bu.
	August, 1945	San Jose, Calif. Cape Charles, Va.	2.50 per bu.
	Sept. 1-Oct. 31, 1945	Cape Charles, Va. San Jose, Calif.	3.00 per bu.
Snap beans	July 1-15, 1945	Faison, N. C. San Jose, Calif.	2.40 per bu.
	July 16-Sept. 30, 1945	None	2.40 per bu.
Eggplant	July 16-Oct. 15, 1945	Ponchatoula, La. Modesto Calif.	2.80 per 1-1/2 bu. crate
Sweet peppers	July 16-Oct. 15, 1945	None	1.80 per bu.
Spinach	July 1-Aug. 31, 1945	Del Norte, Colo.	1.50 per 1/2 crate (1-1/4 bu.)

(OPA-5504; Adm. Notice NL. 17.)

Asparagus

Production of asparagus in the early spring States, including that which will be used for processing, is expected to fall short of last year's production in these States by 6 percent, which is about proportional to the decrease in acreage. Production in this area in 1945 is expected to exceed the 10-year (1934-43) average production by about 2 percent, however, because of the better-than-average yield in prospect.

The number of cars of asparagus shipped this year through the week ended April 21 has been only a little more than half the number shipped during the corresponding period last year. Weekly wholesale prices in New York City have been considerably higher so far this year than last.

Acreage in the late spring States is indicated to be somewhat larger than last year. Cuttings from the eastern States in the late spring group began several weeks earlier this year than last. Wholesale prices for asparagus in New York City dropped sharply in late March and early April, and are expected to decline further before the end of the season in July.

Snap Beans

Florida supplies virtually all carlot shipments of green snap beans for the first few months of the calendar year. Prolonged hot, dry weather reduced early spring production in this State considerably below earlier indications. Weekly carlot shipments of snap and lima beans so far in 1945 generally have been well below shipments for corresponding weeks last year. From the first week of this year through the week ended April 21, shipments of snap and lima beans totaled 2,772 cars, approximately 87 percent of total shipments during the corresponding period last year.

Snap bean prices at farm, shipping point, and wholesale terminal levels since mid-February of this year have been generally above prices in corresponding weeks of 1944. Market supplies will continue relatively light at least until June, when shipments in volume normally become available from the early summer group of States. Until that time, snap bean prices probably will show less than the usual seasonal decline, and may remain somewhat above the levels of a year earlier.

Cabbage

This calendar year opened with stocks of storage cabbage at a record low, as a result of the rapidity with which the 1944 production of Danish (storage) type cabbage was marketed under the joint stimulus of a good demand for cabbage and a crop of generally poor keeping quality. In spite of the smaller stocks carried over, nearly 28 percent more cars of old-crop cabbage were shipped by rail after the first of this year than were moved in the corresponding period last year, and shipments continued about a month longer this year. Wholesale prices for old cabbage in New York City in January and February of this year were slightly to considerably below last year in 5 of the 8 comparable weeks for which quotations were reported.

Carlot shipments of new cabbage this season have just about kept pace with last season, both by weeks and cumulatively, through the week ended April 21, 1945. Shipping point and terminal wholesale prices for new cabbage broke sharply in early February, falling to levels below corresponding weeks a year earlier, but later recovered to about the levels of late January.

Early reports on prospective cabbage acreage for 1945, including cabbage for kraut and covering the entire 1945 season except the relatively small acreage in the late fall group, indicate as of mid-March an acreage 7 percent less than was harvested in 1944. Since yields per acre last year were generally below average, there is the possibility of a total 1945 crop of cabbage about 6 percent larger than was produced in 1944, provided yields in the spring, summer, and fall crop areas approximate the 10-year (1934-43) averages.

The long-time average movement of prices for market cabbage points to a seasonal high point in April, with an irregular decline thereafter to an October low. However, it is expected that this year prices may be somewhat higher in May or June than they were in April, and that prices next October may be little if any lower than they were in February and March of this year.

Carrots

Carlot shipments of old crop 1944 carrots are now completed. The winter-crop States produced a record crop of new carrots, 15 percent more than last year and 87 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average crops from that area. A record crop from the spring-crop States is also expected. Carlot shipments of new carrots so far this season far exceed such shipments for a comparable period last season.

Prices for new carrots have risen in recent weeks and are expected to remain at a general level at least as high as at present, through May and June.

Celery

Production of celery this season in the winter-crop areas of Florida and California was well above last season. Production in spring-crop States this year is expected to equal or exceed production for the same period last year, despite very adverse growing conditions in Florida. Carlot shipments of celery this season up to mid-March 1945 were maintained generally above shipments for corresponding weeks of last season. Since that time, weekly carlot shipments have declined below a year earlier.

Celery prices at country shipping points and in terminal wholesale markets strengthened as shipments declined, and are expected to move generally upward seasonally until shipments begin to increase again in July or August.

Lettuce

Production in the winter-crop States this season was estimated to be smaller than in the past season by at least 10 percent. However, almost as many cars of lettuce have moved by rail and boat so far this past winter and early spring as moved during the same period a year earlier. Because

of the lighter supplies moving to market, prices received for lettuce by farmers, by country shipping point dealers, and by wholesalers in terminal markets, since mid-February have been generally about 25 percent above prices received in corresponding weeks last year. However, prices are expected to decline as shipments increase from the early spring group of States. The early-spring crop in 1945 is estimated to be about 9 percent larger than last year and nearly 45 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Shipments will again decline and prices rise seasonally as supplies become short in June or July.

Onions

Onion prices so far this year have been well below prices for comparable periods of last year, under the depressing effect of the huge carry-over of onions resulting from the record large late-summer crop of 1944. Carlot shipments of 1944-crop onions have dwindled rapidly in recent weeks, which has caused prices to rise sharply above those received in March. However, the quality of the old-crop has deteriorated substantially, and with new-crop shipments increasing week-by-week, the remaining old-crop onions probably will move at prices which more nearly approach the lower prices experienced in March.

Acreage planted in the early-spring-crop area of south Texas is indicated as of April 1 to be nearly one-fifth (19 percent) less than the acreage harvested last year, though about one-fourth (26 percent) above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Yields per harvested acre in this area this year are indicated to be about 15 percent below average, and there has been considerable loss of planted acreage. Acreage planted in the late-spring-crop area is indicated to be about three-fifths (61 percent) of the 10-year (1934-43) average acreage harvested and only a little over half (53 percent) of the acreage in this area last year. March 1 intentions to plant indicated substantially smaller acreages in prospect than were harvested last year in the early-summer-crop States and in the eastern and western groups of late-summer-crop States. However, the intended acreage in all early and late summer-crop areas, if planted, would substantially exceed the acreage harvested in these areas in 1943.

Green Peas

Production of green peas in the winter-crop States this year was about 2 percent below that of last year, and nearly one-third (32 percent) below the 10-year (1934-43) average. Carlot shipments of green peas by rail and boat in 1945 through the week ended April 21 totaled 984 cars compared with 899 for the corresponding period last year. Prices for peas received by farmers and in terminal wholesale markets in many weeks of January and February of this year were lower than last year. Prices recovered in late March of this year, however, and have since remained generally above prices in corresponding weeks of last year. Prices for fresh market peas this year are expected to decline in June and to show little real strength until next fall.

Tomatoes

This calendar year began with carlot shipments of domestically-produced tomatoes at very low levels. However these shipments increased rapidly in early February, and since then, in most weeks, have surpassed such shipments in corresponding weeks of last year.

Imports of tomatoes from Mexico, which usually constitute more than half the total shipments each week until about the first of May, this year supplied an even greater proportion of the total moved before May 1.

Prices received for fresh market tomatoes broke sharply in February and early March under the combined weight of rapidly increasing domestic supplies and continued heavy imports. Since that time, prices have recovered to levels generally higher than for comparable weeks of last year. If production this year in the late spring, summer, and fall crop areas approximates that of 1944 or 1943, tomato prices are expected to be somewhat higher in June than in May, and to decline thereafter to a seasonal low in August and September.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

1944 Pack of Canned Vegetables Slightly Larger Than 1943 Pack 1/

The pack of commercially canned vegetables has been estimated to be about 2 percent greater in the 1944 pack season than in the season a year earlier, when about 214.5 million cases (equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans) were packed. Noncivilian requirements in the fiscal year 1944-45 are about one-fifth larger than the quantity taken for noncivilians in the previous fiscal year, 1943-44. Beginning January 30, 1945, vegetable canners have been operating under War Food Order No. 22.9, which requires them to set aside for Government needs in 1945 nearly half of their estimated total production of 15 major canned vegetables and vegetable juices. It appears likely that canner and distributor stocks of canned vegetables will be fully one-third lower at the end of the 1944-45 pack year than they were at the beginning. Civilian supplies from commercially canned vegetables for the 1944-45 pack year, on a per capita basis, probably will work out to about the same level as in the previous pack year. These supplies will be supplemented by home canned vegetables from victory gardens.

Frozen Vegetable Pack in 1944 Sets a New Record High

The total pack of commercially frozen vegetables has increased tremendously during the war. The 1944 pack, estimated at about 236 million pounds, was 6 percent larger than the 1943 pack and about 2-3/4 times the average pack in the 5 years, 1937-41. A still larger pack is expected in 1945. Noncivilian needs for frozen vegetables in 1945-46, although larger than in this fiscal year now ending, will again require somewhat less than one-fourth of the total estimated pack.

1/ Data on canned vegetables are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources, and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, tomatoes, hominy, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup, and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

1945 Acreage and Production Prospects
for Processing Crops

Reports by processors on intended 1945 plantings of truck crops for processing indicate a possible increase of about 6 percent in aggregate acreage this year, compared with the acreage planted last year (table 1). If these intended acreages are actually planted, and if acreage abandonment and average yields this year are in line with averages for the 10-year (1934-43) period, prospects appear favorable for slightly greater production for processing this year than last for snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and pimientos, but for a smaller production of beets, cabbage for kraut, and cucumbers.

Table 1.- Vegetables for processing: Intended plantings, 1945, with comparisons

Vegetables	Planted			1945 as a	
	acreage			percentage of	
	Average	1944	Intended	Average	1944
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Beans, snap	83,630	159,460	153,500	183.5	96.3
Beets	13,170	19,500	20,360	154.6	104.4
Cabbage for kraut 1/	10,040	11,890	11,790	117.4	99.2
Corn, sweet	412,960	529,980	553,000	133.9	104.3
Cucumbers for pickles	100,150	107,130	115,600	115.4	107.9
Peas, green	359,200	468,790	523,700	145.8	111.7
Pimientos	14,980	6,760	9,320	62.2	137.9
Spinach, California, and Texas	17,500	17,480	2/ 17,660	100.9	101.0
Tomatoes	480,000	594,880	620,600	129.3	104.3
Total, 9 vegetables	1,491,630	1,915,870	2,025,530	135.8	105.7

1/ Contract acreage.

2/ Planted acreage.

Snap beans -- April 1 intentions of processors indicate a possible 153,500 acres to be planted to snap beans for canning and freezing. Such an acreage would be 4 percent less than last year, but would be 84 percent larger than for the preceding 10-year (1934-43) average. With no more than average loss of acreage, and with 10-year (1934-43) average yields per acre, a planted acreage equal to the intentions could produce a total crop of 240,500 tons, about 7 percent larger than the 1944 production.

Acreage intentions in 1945 for snap beans for processing compared with acreages planted in 1944, by States, indicate declines of 10 percent or more in Indiana, Michigan, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and California. Increases of 10 percent or more are intended only in Maine and New York.

Sweet corn -- According to reports as of April 1, processors may contract or plant 553,000 acres of sweet corn this year for canning and freezing. Such an acreage would be somewhat above last year, and would approach the record high 556,760 acres planted in 1943. Largest percentage increases in 1945 sweet corn acreage intended for processing over acreages planted in 1944 are indicated for Illinois, Delaware, and Maryland. Should

the April 1 intentions be carried out in all States, with loss of acreage planted and with yields per acre equal to the averages for the 10 years 1934-43, a 1945 production of 1,185,000 tons would be achieved. This possible production may be compared with the 1944 production of 1,007,300 tons, and with the 880,800 tons, the annual average for the 10 years, 1934-43.

Green peas -- Processors of green peas indicated their intentions as of March 1 to contract or plant 523,700 acres in 1945, which would be a record high acreage, and nearly 12 percent more than the 468,790 (revised) acres planted in 1944. Largest percentage increase in intended 1945 acreage over 1944 acreages planted is indicated for the North Atlantic group of States, but for individual States the highest percentage increases are indicated for Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. If the intended acreages are planted, if the relative loss of acreage before harvest is no more than the average loss experienced in the past 10 years (6.6 percent), and if yields obtained equal the 10-year (1934-43) average (1,694 pounds per acre), the 1945 crop of green peas for processing would approximate 414,270 tons. This quantity may be compared with the 1944 production of 380,320 tons.

Tomatoes -- Processor's intentions in early April indicate that the acreage to be planted to tomatoes for processing in 1945 may exceed the acreage planted in 1944 by about 4 percent, but may not equal the high acreage (627,100 acres) planted in 1942. By States, the largest increases in acreage intended for 1945 over acreage planted in 1944 are in Iowa, Colorado, and Michigan. On the other hand, decreases of 10 percent or more may occur in Tennessee and Virginia. If the April intentions are carried out in all States, the 620,600 acres of tomatoes planted, with normal abandonment (5 percent) and with yields equal to the 5-year (1939-43) average (5.46 tons per acre), could produce a crop of 3,221,400 tons, which would be slightly above last year's and about one-third larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production.

Other processing crops -- The crop of spinach for processing in California and Texas this year is indicated by processors' reports to be about 56,850 tons, slightly less than the 58,400 tons produced in 1944, but about one-third more than the 10-year (1934-43) average production.

If intentions of processors in April are carried out, there will be planted for processing this year 20,360 acres of beets, 115,600 acres of cucumbers for pickles, 9,320 acres of pimientos, and 11,790 acres (contracted) of cabbage for kraut. These acreages, if planted, would be the following percentages of the acreages planted in 1944: Beets, 104 percent; cucumbers for pickles, 108; pimientos, 138; and cabbage for kraut (contracted), 99 percent. With average abandonment and average yields, a smaller production than last year would result from planted acreages equal to these intentions, for each of the 4 crops except pimientos.

Revised Grower Support Prices for 1945 Snap Beans

On April 6, 1945, the War Food Administration announced a revision of grower support prices on 1945-crop snap beans for canning, which substantially restored the 1944 price support level for this crop, and revoked the 1945 schedule of support prices previously announced February 14, 1945. With minor exceptions, the new prices for all varietal types of snap beans are equal to or higher than the comparable 1944 prices. The

price differentials established for varietal types favor those producing better quality beans for canning. The new support prices, effective May 1, are detailed in USDA Release 628-45, issued April 6, 1945. By varietal types and by States, on field-run basis (all pole varieties are to be on a graded basis at grade prices to be announced by State Agricultural Conservation Committees), the 1945 support prices range as follows: Pole varieties, \$105 to \$110; Refugees (green and wax) \$85 to \$110; rounds (except black-seed varieties and Refugees) and all Wax (except Refugees), \$80 to \$105; flats and black-seed round (except Wax), \$70 to \$90 per ton.

Support prices on the other 3 major vegetables for processing (sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes) remain as announced February 14, 1945, at the same levels as in 1944.

Support prices are available to growers by means of written contracts with certified canners. Canners who have contracted for snap beans at less than prices now established may become eligible for certification (or retain certified status already obtained) by revising their contracts with growers upward to conform with the new prices (USDA 672-45).

Designated Grower Prices Announced
for 10 Vegetables for Canning
Grown in 1945

On March 27, 1945, the Office of Price Administration announced designated grower prices on ten vegetables--asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, mushrooms, blackeye peas, other field peas, lima beans, spinach, and sweetpotatoes-- to be grown for canning in 1945. The only change from the 1944 schedule of designated prices involved cabbage for kraut, for which the 1945 designated price is \$15 per ton. Last year the support price was \$12 a ton, and a maximum of \$22 a ton was permitted to be reflected in ceiling prices. In addition to the ten vegetables named, a miscellaneous group, including (but not limited to) broccoli, okra, pimientos, pumpkin, and squash, was designated. The designated prices represent the maximum costs for raw vegetables which canners may reflect in determining ceiling prices for their canned products, constructed upon the basis of their actual raw material costs. (USDA 549-45.)

Designated Grower Prices Announced
for Vegetables for Freezing in 1945

The WFA announced (April 10, 1945) designated prices on 8 vegetables (asparagus, snap beans, beets, carrots, sweet corn, green peas, lima beans, and spinach) grown for freezing in 1945. In addition to the 8 vegetables just named, it was designated that other vegetables, including (but not limited to) broccoli, Fordhook lima beans, cauliflower, pumpkin, and squash, are subject to an increase of not more than 20 percent over 1942 prices. The prices specified represent the value per ton of the kind and quality of raw vegetables used for freezing on a basis comparable with the established State and area average support or designated prices for the same vegetables for canning. (USDA 641-45)

Guaranty Purchase Program
for 1945 Canned Vegetables

On March 26, 1945, the WFA made formal announcement of a guaranty purchase plan to protect canners against loss in an all-out program to meet increased requirements for processed vegetables in 1945. The announcement reaffirms a program outlined by WFA at a meeting of canners in Washington, February 5. The program protects canners in two ways:

(1) It guarantees purchase from the packer up to 90 percent of the quantities of canned vegetables set aside under WFO 22.9, to the extent they are not purchased by the Army Quartermaster Corps, procurement representative for all Government war agencies.

(2) It commits WFA to the purchase of additional quantities of canned peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, and tomato juice in order to carry out grower support price commitments on these commodities for canning purposes.

For each individual commodity on which canners desire to take advantage of the guaranty purchase plan, canners are required to be certified as having paid or offered to pay growers not less than (1) the applicable support price, in the case of peas, snap beans, sweet corn, or tomatoes, or (2) the designated price, if any, announced for any set-aside vegetable other than the major 4 just mentioned.

The price to be paid for all purchases made up to 90 percent of the set-aside quantities will be the weighted average price paid (or contracted to be paid) by QMC to the participating canner for the same commodity of like style, type, variety, grade, and can size, packed in the same area, or an alternative price where the QMC made no purchases from a canner.

The price to be paid for all purchases of support vegetables in excess of 90 percent of the set-aside quantities will be on 2 bases, whichever is lower: (1) 86.4 percent of the canner's 1945 individual gross maximum, f.o.b. price (including the amount of subsidy if any) as determined by regulations of the OPA; or (2) 86.4 percent of the midpoint of the range of prices promulgated by the OPA for each area, grade, size, style, type, and container of the respective canned commodity offered. (USDA 535-45)

POTATOES

Supplies of potatoes this spring, consisting of old-stock potatoes, new potatoes, and imports from Canada, are expected to be adequate in the eastern States but short in the western States until new potatoes are available in substantial volume in May. Prices generally are expected to continue at ceiling levels.

Transportation Difficulties Last Winter
Prolonged Availability of Old Potatoes
This Spring

Stored potatoes from the 1944 crop will constitute the principal source of potatoes until some time in May, when new potatoes become available in considerable volume. Merchantable stocks of old potatoes held by growers and local dealers in the 37 late and intermediate States amounted to about 55

million bushels on March 1, 1945. This compares with 75 million bushels a year earlier, when the season ended with a surplus, and with 46 million bushels two years earlier, when supplies ran short before plentiful new potatoes became available. Storage stocks on March 1 normally are between 55 million and 60 million bushels.

About 37 percent of the potatoes in storage on March 1, 1945, were in Maine. Shipments from Maine and other eastern States were retarded considerably in January and February because of a shortage of cars and bad weather, and this resulted in larger storage stocks on March 1 than otherwise would have occurred. The retardation in market movement of potatoes last winter led to inadequate supplies in eastern cities at that time, but it also resulted in the availability of more potatoes this spring. Supplies of old-stock potatoes are now expected to be adequate in the eastern States. In contrast, supplies of old potatoes are expected to continue short in the western States until new potatoes are available in substantial volume, despite shipments to such States from eastern areas.

Imports of 1944-crop potatoes from Canada, composed mostly of table stock this year in contrast to predominantly seed stock in previous years, have totaled more than 6 million bushels for the period July 1, 1944, to April 1, 1945. These imports, which are mainly from the maritime provinces of Canada, have been a significant addition to a none too plentiful supply in the eastern States. They have greatly exceeded imports in any recent year.

Volume Shipments of New Potatoes Several
Weeks Earlier This Season in Eastern States

Supplies of new potatoes have been more plentiful thus far this season than last. Total carlot shipments through mid-April were one-fourth larger than for the corresponding period last season. These potatoes came from the commercial winter and early-spring crops of Florida and Texas. Production of the winter crop is estimated at 2,639,000 bushels this year, which is more than twice comparable production in either 1944 or the average for the 10-years 1934-43. Production of the early-spring crop is estimated at 2,649,000 bushels, which is about one-tenth less than either last year or the 10-year average. Growing conditions were extremely favorable for the winter crop but somewhat unfavorable for part of the early-spring crop.

The acreage of commercial potatoes in the late spring States is estimated at 181,100 acres this year. This acreage is about 11 percent smaller than the comparable acreage last year, but 15 percent larger than the 10-year average. Approximately 40 percent of the acreage this year is in California, and another 40 percent in Louisiana, Alabama, and North Carolina. Because of the early advent of warm weather in the eastern States this spring, harvesting and hence marketing of the crop of these States is expected to occur several weeks earlier than usual. In California, on the other hand, unfavorable weather has delayed growth of the crop, and this points to the marketing of this crop one to two weeks later than usual.

The intended acreage of commercial early potatoes in the summer-season States is placed at 128,230 acres this year. This acreage is slightly smaller than the comparable acreage last year, but is nearly equal to the 10-year average.

It now appears that civilian per capita consumption of potatoes will amount to about 117 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1945. This compares with 133.6 pounds in 1943-44, with 118.2 in 1942-43, and with 130.6, the average for 1935-39.

Prospective 1945 Acreage of All Potatoes
4 Percent Smaller Than 1944 Acreage

On the basis of farmers' intentions as of March 1, plantings of all potatoes in 1945 will total approximately 2,892,800 acres. This prospective acreage is about 8 percent smaller than the acreage goal for 1945, 4 percent smaller than the acreage planted in 1944, and 8 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The prospective acreage of the 37 intermediate and late States is only 2 percent smaller than the 1944 acreage but that of the 12 early States is 12 percent smaller. Increases in acreage are in prospect in Maine and all of the high-yielding western States. The prospective national acreage, at yields by States in line with the 10-year (1934-43) average, would result in a crop slightly larger than the 1944 crop of 379 million bushels. Such a crop would be significantly smaller than estimated requirements for potatoes during the 1945-46 season.

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Potatoes Expected
to Continue at Seasonal Low Level Until New
Potatoes Move in Large Volume in May

The market movement of potatoes is now in the usual spring transitional period, with shipments of old potatoes decreasing and those of new potatoes increasing. Shipments of new potatoes by rail and boat are expected to surpass those of old potatoes in late April or early May. Weekly shipments of all domestically-produced commercial potatoes this winter and thus far this spring reached a peak of 6,776 cars for the week ended March 17. This figure includes a substantial number of cars of seed potatoes, the movement of which usually runs heavy in March. Carlot shipments for the week ended April 21 amounted to 3,207 cars, consisting of 2,233 cars of old potatoes and 974 cars of new potatoes. For the corresponding week last year, when potatoes were abundant, comparable shipments totaled 4,932 cars. Imports from Canada for the week ended April 21 amounted to 346 cars compared with only 6 cars for the corresponding week a year earlier. Weekly shipments of old and new potatoes combined are expected to continue relatively light this spring until new potatoes move in large volume.

War Food Order 120 Extended to Cover
Shipments of New Potatoes from
Kern County, California

War Food Order No. 120, the permit program designed to facilitate procurement of good quality potatoes for the American armed forces, was initially made effective December 11, 1944, in commercial producing areas of Idaho, Oregon, and California. Subsequently it was made effective in commercial producing areas of Colorado, North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, and Maine. Government procurement of 1944 late-crop potatoes under this program, through

which large quantities of potatoes have been taken, is now practically completed. The restrictions on shipments under this order were removed in Colorado, effective March 21, and in the Klamath Basin of Oregon and California and in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota, effective April 19. The restrictions continue in force in Malheur County, Oregon, and in designated areas of Idaho, Maine, and Michigan. Although this program has facilitated the purchase of large quantities of old potatoes for the armed forces, it has meant fewer potatoes for civilians than otherwise would have been available, especially in the western States.

Effective April 23, 1945, War Food Order No. 120 was extended to Kern County, California, where harvest of new potatoes is just getting under way. This extension will enable the Government to continue to procure adequate quantities of suitable quality potatoes in the West, where supplies of old potatoes are practically exhausted.

Prices Expected to Continue
at Ceiling Levels For the Better Grades of Potatoes

Prices for late potatoes of the 1944 crop have been generally at or near ceilings at all levels of sale since last fall. This is a reflection of a strong consumer demand and large Government requirements competing for supplies slightly smaller than estimated total requirements of both civilians and noncivilians. A year earlier, prices for old potatoes generally were at support price levels, these lower prices reflecting abundant supplies.

Prices for new potatoes have been at ceiling levels this winter and spring. Because of decreased yields, resulting from unfavorable growing conditions, ceiling prices for early potatoes were first adjusted upward in Texas effective March 17, 1945, and later adjusted still further upward effective April 12 through May 15. For similar reasons, early potato ceilings were also adjusted upward in Florida effective April 12, 1945, and later adjusted still further upward effective April 25 through May 20. These upward adjustments in ceilings in these important early potato areas are in conformity with provisions of the "disaster clause" of the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944. (Amdts. 31, 33, and 36, RMFR 271.)

With total supplies at a seasonal low level and with a persistent strong demand, prices for the better grades are expected to continue at or near ceilings at least until new potatoes are available in substantial volume in May.

Prices for the 1945 crop of potatoes are to be supported through a program similar in many respects to the one in effect for the 1944 crop. Support is limited, however, to U.S. No. 1 grade and U.S. Commercial grade containing not less than 80 percent U.S. 1 quality potatoes. Prices are to be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity by the WFA through offers to purchase early and intermediate potatoes, and through loans on late potatoes. The price support schedule for early and intermediate potatoes was announced February 3, 1945.

Prices, with minor exceptions, are at the same levels as those used in the 1944 program. Details have not yet been announced on the support-price and loan schedules for 1945 late-crop potatoes.

SWEETPOTATOES

Prospective Plantings of Sweetpotatoes
Point to Smaller Supplies in 1945-46
Than in 1944-45

Prospective plantings of sweetpotatoes in 1945 are indicated to be 715,300 acres, based on farmers' intentions as of March 1. Such an acreage would be 15 percent smaller than the acreage goal, 8 percent smaller than the acreage planted in 1944, and 11 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Louisiana, which supplied approximately half of the carlot shipments during the 1944-45 season, is the only important producing State showing an increase in prospective acreage.

The prospective acreage, at yields by States approximating the 6-year (1938-43) average, would result in a crop of 60 million bushels. Such a crop would be about 11 million bushels smaller than the 1944 crop and also the same quantity smaller than the estimated requirements for the 1945-46 season.

Support is to be given to prices for cured sweetpotatoes of the 1945 crop by the WFA through a program similar to the one now in effect for the 1944 crop. Support is to be given chiefly through loans at the same rates as in force for the 1944 crop. Details of the program for the new crop were presented in the December 1944 issue of The Vegetable Situation. Shipping-point ceiling prices now in effect for the 1944 crop will be continued for the 1945 crop. They are intended to allow an average farm return of \$1.69 a bushel.

Prices Continue at Ceilings for Decreasing
Shipments From 1944 Crop

Market supplies of 1944-crop sweetpotatoes are beginning to taper off with the approach of the close of the season in late spring. Carlot shipments this season through mid-April were about 22 percent larger than shipments for the corresponding period of the 1943-44 season and about 17 percent larger than shipments for the entire 1943-44 season. Terminal wholesale market prices this winter and spring generally have been at or near ceiling levels. With seasonally decreasing supplies and continued strong consumer demand, prices for the better grades are likely to reflect ceilings for the remainder of this season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS.

Prospective Acreage Could Produce a Crop
in 1945 About as Large as in 1944

Farmers will plant 1,971,000 acres of dry edible beans in 1945 if they carry out their intentions as of March 1. An acreage of this size would be 13 percent smaller than the acreage goal, 12 percent smaller than the acreage

planted last year, 26 percent smaller than the peak wartime acreage in 1943, and 5 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Among the principal dry bean producing States, acreages in prospect this year compared with those planted last year range from no change in California to 30 percent smaller in Nebraska.

The prospective acreage, at yields by States approximating the 5-year (1940-44) average, would result in a crop of about 16 million bags (uncleaned). A crop of this size would be about as large as the 1944 crop, but moderately short of requirements for beans during the 1945-46 season.

Support Prices for Principal Varietal
Types of Dry Beans are Higher for 1945
Crop Than for 1944 Crop

Prices for dry edible beans produced in 1945 will be supported by the WFA through a program similar to the one now in effect for the 1944 crop. The complete schedule of support prices per 100 pounds of U.S. No. 1 beans in carload lots, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. cars at country shipping points is as follows: (1) Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney, \$8.40; (2) Lima and Baby Lima, \$7.75; (3) Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Western Cranberry, and Small Red, \$6.75; (4) Cranberry other than Western, \$6.40; (5) California Blackeye, \$6.20; (6) Pinto, \$6.00; and (7) Southern Blackeye peas, \$5.75. For U. S. No. 2 grades of the above varietal types support prices per 100 pounds are 15 cents less than for U. S. No. 1 grades. This schedule of prices includes increases announced by the WFA March 29, 1945, over the prices previously announced, in order to encourage increased plantings in 1945. For the first three varietal groups indicated above, the 1945 support prices are higher than the 1944 support prices by 40, 25, and 25 cents, respectively, whereas for the last four groups they are lower by 10, 12-1/2, 50, and 62-1/2 cents, respectively. Loan rates on 1945-crop beans remain at the 1944-crop rates as previously announced (see December 1944 issue of The Vegetable Situation).

Stocks Lower, Prices Higher
Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of dry edible beans on March 1, 1945, were reported to amount to 823,000 bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned) on farms and to 3,481,000 bags of 100 pounds each (cleaned) in usual commercial storage places and under WFA storage contracts in or near important producing areas, but not in direct consumption channels. On March 1, stocks on farms were 33 percent smaller than a year earlier, and those in commercial storage places were 40 percent smaller.

Prices received by farmers for dry edible beans of the 1944 crop have been at support price levels throughout the season beginning last September. On April 15, 1945, farmers received an average of \$6.25 per 100 pounds of dry beans, or 13 cents more than a year earlier.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Prospective plantings of dry edible field peas are indicated at 427,000 acres in 1945, based on March 1 intentions of farmers. An acreage of this size would be 7 percent smaller than the acreage goal, 41 percent smaller than the acreage last year, 49 percent smaller than the wartime peak in 1943, but still 14 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Most of the decrease in acreage this year is in the Palouse area of Washington and Idaho -- the principal dry pea area of the United States -- where production was expanded greatly in recent years in response to urgent wartime needs.

The prospective acreage at the 5-year (1940-44) average yields by States would result in a crop of nearly 5 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned). The 1944 crop amounted to nearly 9 million bags.

Prices for all dry smooth field peas, of designated varieties, produced in 1945, will be supported by the WFA, according to an announcement of March 31, 1945. This action changes the coverage of peas eligible for price support from the peas grown on goal acreage, as announced February 19, 1945, to all peas irrespective of goal acreage, as originally announced September 22, 1944. Dry wrinkled peas are not covered by this program, although they were covered by the program for 1944-crop peas.

Support to prices for designated varieties of dry smooth peas produced in 1945 is to be given through purchases by the WFA on the basis of carload lots of cleaned and bagged peas, f.o.b. cars at country shipping points. For the varietal types Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrow-fat, and White Canada, the support price per 100 pounds is \$4.50 for U.S. No. 1 grade, and \$4.25 for U.S. No. 2 grade. For the Colorado White variety, the price is \$4.25 for U.S. No. 1 grade and \$4.00 for U. S. No. 2 grade. These prices are \$1.15 lower than those for peas of the 1944 crop, except for Colorado White peas, for which they are \$1.40 lower.

On March 1, 1945, there were 323,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned) of dry peas on farms and 4,082,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned) in usual commercial and WFA storage places in producing areas. These stocks were 42 percent and 3 percent smaller, respectively, than a year earlier, when they were the highest on record for that date.

Prices received by farmers for dry field peas of the 1944 crop have been at or near support price levels all season. On April 15, 1945, they averaged \$4.83 per 100 pounds, 5 cents more than a year earlier.

Table 2.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Prelimi-		Aver-		Indi-	Aver-		Indi-
	1934-43	1944	nary 1945		age 1934- 43	1944	cated 1945	age 1934- 43	1944	cated 1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Asparagus: 1/										
Early spring...	89,760	88,110	83,040	Crate	88	98	97	7,888	8,595	8,061
Late spring....	32,490	43,800	44,400	Crate	116	124	---	3,803	5,439	---
Total.....	122,250	131,910	127,440	Crate	96	106	---	11,691	14,034	---
Beans, lima:										
Spring.....	7,730	6,450	6,400	Bu.	56	65	---	426	422	---
Beans, snap:										
Early spring...	22,650	27,200	24,600	Bu.	86	61	88	1,933	1,652	2,160
Mid-spring....	32,350	24,300	20,900	Bu.	75	79	85	2,395	1,928	1,768
Beets:										
Spring.....	2,280	1,390	1,400	Bu.	183	148	179	420	206	250
Cabbage: 1/										
Early spring...	16,820	19,900	20,100	Ton	4.9	4.4	5.0	81.0	87.5	101.0
Late spring....	11,900	10,130	10,060	Ton	5.3	5.4	---	63.4	54.7	---
Early summer...	13,350	13,710	13,220	Ton	6.4	5.7	---	83.6	78.1	---
Late summer....	22,460	18,240	17,060	Ton	7.2	6.5	---	162.4	118.1	---
Early fall:										
Domestic.....	30,970	37,550	41,550	Ton	8.6	6.2	---	266.3	234.6	---
Danish.....	33,380	45,830	44,430	Ton	8.8	7.1	---	292.6	326.3	---
Late fall.....	4,250	6,090	---		---	---	---	---	---	---
Cantaloups:										
Spring.....	18,190	17,050	16,200	Crate	135	133	---	2,443	2,261	---
Carrots:										
Spring.....	8,510	10,200	12,820	Bu.	385	402	383	3,262	4,097	4,914
Cauliflower:										
Spring.....	8,720	8,270	9,300	Crate	305	372	305	2,659	3,074	2,838
Celery:										
Spring.....	3,920	4,650	6,100	Crate	601	542	494	2,355	2,519	3,015
Cucumbers:										
Early spring...	9,860	8,000	10,500	Bu.	84	58	96	823	462	1,010
Eggplant:										
Spring.....	700	1,200	1,400	Bu.	350	325	300	245	390	420
Honey Balls:										
Spring.....	2,650	1,040	---	Crate	132	165	---	343	172	---
Honey Dews:										
Spring.....	4,310	3,040	---	Crate	266	190	---	1,167	578	---
Lettuce:										
Early spring...	48,730	51,760	57,130	Crate	126	155	153	6,015	8,045	8,765
Onions:										
Early spring...	45,440	70,600	57,100	Sk.2/	83	80	71	3,530	5,648	4,054
Late spring....	19,720	22,700	12,100	"	109	147	---	2,132	3,337	---
Early summer...	8,190	8,450	7,280	"	273	316	---	2,209	2,673	---
Late summer....	56,920	75,010	66,940	"	421	457	---	23,976	34,285	---
Total.....	130,270	176,760	143,420	"	249	260	---	31,847	45,943	---

Continued -

Table 2.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 - Continued

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Prelimi- nary 1945		Aver- age 1934- 43	1944	Indi- cated 1945	Aver- age 1934- 43	1944	Indi- cated 1945
Acres.	Acres	Acres	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.					
Peas, green:										
Early spring..	41,110	23,760	26,500	Bu.	70	87	105	2,732	2,058	2,786
Peppers, green:										
Spring.....	2,880	3,400	4,300	Bu.	259	200	220	718	680	946
Shallots:										
Spring	2,360	2,100	2,100	Bu.	121	80	125	282	168	262
Spinach:										
Spring	10,610	12,110	9,470	Bu.	288	280	302	3,039	3,387	2,856
Tomatoes:										
Early spring..	35,800	61,900	81,000	Bu.	84	88	84	3,057	5,442	6,785
Watermelons:										
Late spring..	26,860	31,500	40,000	Melon:	354	340	---	9,400	10,718	---
Early summer..	191,740	168,200	186,100	Melon:	238	289	---	44,864	48,573	---
Late summer..	26,270	20,780	21,350	Melon:	376	457	---	9,783	9,488	---
Total	244,870	220,480	247,450	Melon:	266	312	---	64,047	68,779	---
Total for which 1945 acreage and produc-										
tion have been estimated:										
Winter 3/.....	241,770	319,030	292,350	Ton	3.9	4.7	4.8	947	1,500	1,395
Spring.....	381,790	418,850	427,760	Ton	2.5	2.7	2.9	942	1,147	1,238
Additional										
spring										
acreage 5/...	117,600	131,630	129,160							
Garlic:										
Spring	1,820	1,400	1,400	Sk. 4/	14	14	---	25	20	---
Summer	2,150	2,000	2,450	"	62	65	---	135	130	---
Total	3,970	3,400	3,850	"	40	44	---	159	150	---

1/ Includes quantities for processing.

2/ Sacks of 50 pounds.

3/ Comprising winter crops of artichokes, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, kale, lettuce, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, and tomatoes.

4/ Sacks of 100 pounds.

5/ Reported acreage for which the estimates of 1945 production have not yet been made.

Table 3.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1945, with comparisons ^{1/}

Commodity	1944			1944-45 season			
	: Month		: Week	: Month		: Week	
	: ended		: ended	: ended		: ended	
	: Mar.	: Apr. 22:	Dec.	: Jan.	: Feb.	: Mar.	: Apr. 21
	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars
Asparagus	344	247:	---	---	3	231	110
Beans, snap and lima	1,094	323:	503	486	617	890	219
Beets	384	67:	174	147	142	277	36
Broccoli	347	22:	216	271	247	274	28
Cabbage	4,279	829:	2,200	3,326	3,565	3,751	1,184
Carrots	2,875	798:	2,020	2,254	2,610	3,019	767
Cauliflower	1,287	95:	1,013	995	1,369	1,067	199
Celery	3,287	541:	2,943	2,684	2,659	3,078	672
Corn, green	---	18:	4	---	---	---	136
Cucumbers	24	24:	18	7	---	72	161
Eggplant	19	2:	2	8	1	8	8
Escarole	194	23:	229	197	243	239	43
Greens, except spinach	200	43:	201	261	236	185	3
Lettuce and romaine	7,254	1,149:	5,193	7,933	5,572	5,292	2,198
Mixed vegetables	5,990	876:	4,680	5,996	5,766	5,791	914
Onions	1,126	1,060:	2,560	3,186	2,487	1,661	1,052
Peas, green	251	180:	113	132	311	225	234
Peppers, green	463	63:	180	100	173	336	40
Spinach	1,048	199:	934	1,515	1,254	823	37
Tomatoes	1,727	388:	469	419	1,197	1,773	949
Turnips and rutabagas	40	13:	92	71	31	15	5
Total of above	32,233	6,960:	23,744	29,988	28,483	29,007	8,995
Potatoes:							
Early	724	1,180:	351	643	575	2,014	974
Intermediate	60	15:	3	---	---	2	---
Late, surplus	25,594	3,617:	20,557	21,316	18,509	23,523	2,214
Late, other	495	120:	205	351	256	258	31
Total	26,873	4,932:	21,116	22,310	19,340	25,797	3,219
Sweetpotatoes	801	113:	1,324	1,157	911	871	151
Grand total	59,907	12,005:	46,184	53,455	48,734	55,675	12,365

^{1/} Does not include shipments by motor truck. Includes Government purchases.

Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1944 and 1945

Market and commodity	Unit	1944		1944-45 season					
		Month	Week	Month		Week			
			ended			ended			
		Mar.	Apr. 22	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 21	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
<u>New York</u>									
Asparagus, select and:									
extra fancy, Calif.:	Pyramid crate:	9.83	4.38:	---	---	15.71	12.66	4.95	
Beans, lima, Fla.:	Bu.	5.66	5.62:	---	6.31	5.41	5.10	6.50	
Beans, snap, green:									
Florida	"	3.57	4.06:	4.72	4.64	3.79	3.85	4.09	
Beets:									
Bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt.	1.62	1.95:	2.11	2.31	2.06	2.11	2.02	
Topped, "	50-lb. sack	1.36	1.50:	1.89	1.96	2.00	1.50	1.81	
Topped, eastern:	Bu.	.88	.85:	1.03	1.10	1.21	.97	.90	
Broccoli, western:	Pony crt.	4.96	7.80:	8.58	5.93	6.01	6.86	8.75	
Cabbage:									
Domestic, round, Fla.:	50-lb. sack	1.47	2.12:	2.73	2.34	1.46	1.58	1.88	
Danish, N. Y.:	"	---	---	1.96	2.07	1.46	---	---	
Carrots:									
Bunched, western ...:	L.A. crt.	4.34	4.41:	4.98	4.85	4.65	3.62	4.73	
Topped, Texas	Bu.	2.24	1.90:	---	2.56	2.38	1.80	1.69	
Topped, eastern:	"	1.78	1.38:	1.66	1.74	1.61	1.14	1.12	
Cauliflower, western :	Pony crt.	3.39	3.12:	2.81	2.69	3.02	3.04	4.06	
Celery, G.Heart, Fla.:	16-inch crt.	2.92	3.08:	5.74	4.86	4.58	2.92	5.78	
" , Pascal, Fla. :	"	3.04	3.00:	---	4.56	4.04	3.11	---	
Cucumbers, Fla.:	Bu.	6.14	6.14:	9.12	10.04	7.11	1/6.77	6.14	
Eggplant, Fla.:	1-1/2 bu. crt.	4.54	2.92:	6.32	5.59	4.76	4.76	2.66	
Escarole, Fla.:	Bu.	1.99	2.34:	2.94	2.55	1.65	1.98	1.62	
Kale, Va.:	"	.87	1.00:	1.01	.93	.96	.85	.85	
Lettuce:									
Iceberg, western....:	L.A. crt.	3.93	5.26:	5.31	4.94	3.46	5.16	5.39	
Big Boston, Fla.:	Bu.	1.68	---	---	2.13	1.61	1.80	---	
Onions:									
Bermuda, Texas	50-lb. sack	---	3.83:	---	---	---	---	2/3.34	
Sweet Span., west. 3/:	"	---	---	1.69	2.20	2.68	2.16	---	
Yellow, eastern:	"	2.81	2.98:	1.69	1.82	1.72	1.10	1.66	
Peas, green:									
Western	Bu.	3.29	3.38:	4.56	4.62	3.62	4.08	4.01	
Southern	"	---	2.12:	---	4.71	2.56	2.60	---	
Peppers, green:									
Fla.:	"	2.06	2.25:	3.66	4.94	4.07	3.03	---	
Spinach:									
Savoy type, Texas :	"	1.47	4/1.48:	1.49	1.46	1.62	1.32	4/1.20	
Squash:									
Yellow, Fla.:	"	3.21	4.25:	4.69	3.49	3.11	4.55	4.62	
Green, Italian, Fla.:	"	3.10	3.55:	4.07	3.16	3.28	3.88	3.38	
Tomatoes, Fla.:	Lug 6x6	5.76	4.75:	6.35	5.24	3.93	4.72	5.20	
" "	" 6x7	5.34	4.25:	5.83	4.76	3.50	4.36	4.92	

-- Continued

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1944 and 1945
(Continued)

Market and commodity	Unit	1944		1944-45 season					
		Month	Week	Month		Week			
		ended	ended	Month	Month	ended	ended	Month	Month
		Mar.	Apr. 22	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 21	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
<u>Chicago</u>									
Asparagus, select and:									
extra fancy, Calif.:	Pyramid crt.	8.86	4.58	---	---	14.79	14.46	5.52	
Beans, snap, green:									
Fla.	Bu.	3.41	3.75	4.89	4.68	3.98	3.97	4.18	
Beets:									
Bunched, Tex.	1/2 L.A. crt.	1.43	1.74	1.95	2.02	1.87	1.62	1.88	
Topped, Tex.	50-lb. sack	1.33	1.00	.93	---	1.18	1.02	1.19	
Topped, Ill.	"	.86	.75	.93	.97	.74	.66	---	
Broccoli, western	Pony crt.	4.64	7.78	7.34	4.97	5.33	6.18	7.50	
Cabbage:									
Domestic, round, Tex:	50-lb. sack	1.44	5/1.92	2.80	2.06	1.51	1.27	5/1.76	
" round, western:	"	1.48	---	2.79	2.24	---	---	---	
Danish, Wis.	"	---	---	1.93	2.05	1.44	---	---	
Carrots:									
Bunched, western	L. A. crt.	3.39	3.27	4.52	4.08	3.90	3.05	4.02	
Topped, Tex.	50-lb. sack	1.58	1.33	---	---	1.62	1.30	1.67	
" Ill.	Bu.	1.35	1.12	1.63	1.37	1.24	1.06	---	
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	3.11	3.04	2.54	2.43	2.66	2.87	3.60	
Celery, G. Heart, Fla.:	16-inch crt.	3.23	3.38	6.14	4.70	4.22	3.26	5.62	
" Pascal, Fla.:	"	3.17	2.58	---	4.18	3.99	3.27	5.12	
Cucumbers, Fla.	Bu.	6.16	6.16	10.75	10.06	---	6.28	6.16	
Eggplant, southern	"	3.24	1.75	2.14	3.72	---	3.29	2.30	
Lettuce:									
Iceberg, western	L. A. crt.	3.54	4.56	4.99	3.91	3.59	4.94	5.07	
Leaf, hothouse, midw.:	10-lb. bsk.	1.04	1.44	1.54	1.65	1.50	1.51	1.65	
Onions:									
Yellow Bermuda, Tex.:	50-lb. sack	---	6/3.34	---	---	---	---	2.76	
Sweet, Span. west. 3/:	"	---	---	1.40	1.82	2.29	1.83	3.09	
Yellow, midw.	"	2.56	---	1.32	1.34	1.47	1.22	1.48	
Peas, green, western	Bu.	3.20	3.14	4.42	3.62	3.60	4.01	3.87	
Peppers, green.	"	2.85	2.95	4.81	4.97	4.03	3.51	4.04	
Spinach:									
Flat type, Tex.	"	1.27	7/1.48	1.31	1.15	1.44	1.53	7/1.59	
Squash:									
Zucchini, Fla.	"	---	3.58	---	6.30	6.30	6.30	4.17	
Marblehead, Ill.	L. A. crt.	---	---	.86	1.21	1.17	1.35	---	
Tomatoes:									
Mexico	Lug, 6x6&1gr:	5.39	4.22	5.87	4.00	3.78	4.55	4.71	
"	" 6x7	4.86	3.15	5.24	2.92	2.80	4.24	3.60	
Fla.	" 6x6&1gr:	5.24	---	---	---	3.92	4.74	5.84	
"	" 6x7	4.11	---	---	---	3.07	3.99	5.00	

1/ Cuba. 2/ U. S. Com'l. 3/ 3-inch min. 4/ Va. 5/ La. 6/ Field run. 7/ Ark.
Compiled from records of Office of Marketing Services.

Table 5.- Potatoes, commercial early: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945
	1934-43			34-43			1934-43		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Winter	10,940	12,000	13,300	115	104	198	1,271	1,249	2,639
Early spring:	25,480	28,900	31,500	115	101	84	2,930	2,921	2,649
Late spring :	157,580	204,300	181,100	147	159	2/	23,365	32,517	2/
Summer	128,960	132,500	3/128,230	159	121	---	20,502	15,996	---
Total ...	322,960	377,700	354,130	148	139	---	48,067	52,683	---

1/ The above data are included, but without distinction, in Table 6.

2/ Condition of the late spring crop in April was reported as 88.7 percent, compared with 78.4 percent a year earlier.

3/ Intended acreage.

Table 6.- Potatoes (total):: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

Producing area	Planted acreage				Indicated 1945: as percentage of		Yield per planted acre	
	Average	1944	Goal for	Indica-	Goal	1944	Average	1944
	1934-43		1945	ted 1945			1934-43	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per-cent	Per-cent	Bushels	Bushels
12 early States 1/:	484.1	597.7	567.5	528.0	93.0	88.3	95.9	96.6
7 intermediate States	289.6	275.9	276.0	264.3	95.8	95.8	111.7	82.4
18 surplus late States:								
Total	1,979.4	1,836.4	1,942.4	1,810.9	93.2	98.6	131.2	147.8
3 Eastern	568.0	563.0	583.0	561.0	96.2	99.6	170.6	176.6
5 Central	910.0	748.0	835.0	689.0	82.5	92.1	85.2	92.2
10 Western 1/....	501.9	525.4	524.4	560.9	107.0	106.8	169.2	196.2
12 other late States:								
Total	377.2	299.7	351.5	289.6	82.4	96.6	103.6	91.7
5 New England ..	62.4	71.4	75.5	72.9	96.6	102.1	150.1	146.8
5 Central	308.0	217.0	264.0	205.0	77.7	94.5	94.2	70.2
2 Southwestern..	7.0	11.3	12.0	11.7	97.5	103.5	93.3	156.4
30 late States ...	2,356.6	2,136.1	2,293.9	2,100.5	91.6	98.3	126.8	140.0
37 late and inter-mediate States ..	2,646.1	2,412.0	2,569.9	2,364.8	92.0	98.0	125.2	133.4
Total	3,130.2	3,009.7	3,137.4	2,892.8	92.2	96.1	120.4	126.1

1/ With one exception, these estimates include the entire production of each State within the group, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. The exception relates to California, for which the early commercial acreage and production are included with the 12 early States and the rest of the acreage and production is included with the 18 surplus late States.

Table 7.- Potatoes: Unweighted average prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1944 and 1945

Location and variety	Unit	1944		1944-45 season					
		Month	Week-	Month		Week-		ended	ended
			ended						
		Mar.	Apr.	22	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 21
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Shipping points:</u>									
New crop:									
South Fla. points 1/	50-lb. sack:	2.79	---	---	2.10	2.13	2.13	---	---
Lower Rio Grande Valley,									
Texas 1/	"	---	1.64	---	---	---	---	2.60	2.73
Hastings, Fla. 2/	100-lb. sack	---	2.50	---	---	---	---	---	3.90
Old crop:									
San Luis Valley, Colo.,									
Red Mc Clure	100-lb. sack:	2.79	---	2.59	2.64	2.69	---	---	---
Idaho Falls, Idaho,									
Russet Burbank	"	2.74	---	2.59	2.64	2.69	2.79	---	---
Aroostock County points, Me.:									
Various varieties	"	2.21	2.20	2.49	2.64	2.68	2.79	2.89	---
West Michigan points,									
Russet Rural	"	1.95	---	2.40	2.83	2.89	2.99	---	---
Rochester, N. Y., various									
varieties	"	2.08	1.97	2.71	2.89	2.94	3.03	3.14	---
Waupaca, Wis., various									
varieties	"	---	3/2.00	2.18	2.68	---	---	---	---
<u>Terminal markets:</u>									
New York:									
New crop:									
Bliss Triumph, Fla.	50-lb. sack:	3.45	2.83	---	2.79	2.73	2.73	4/2.51	---
Old crop:									
Green Mountains, L. I. 5/ ..	100-lb. sack:	2.77	2.98	3.23	3.59	3.57	3.62	3.68	---
" " Me. 5/	"	2.60	2.78	3.07	3.60	3.52	3.52	3.70	---
Katahdin, Me. 5/	"	2.62	2.63	3.12	3.64	3.49	3.52	3.70	---
Russet Burbank, Idaho	"	4.09	4.55	4.32	4.34	---	---	---	---
Chicago:									
New crop:									
Bliss Triumph, Fla.	50-lb. sack:	3.45	2.75	2.76	2.74	2.70	2.71	---	---
" " Texas	"	---	2.23	---	---	---	---	3.48	---
Old crop:									
Bliss Triumph, Nebr. 6/	100-lb. sack:	3.58	3.66	3.37	3.41	3.46	3.59	---	---
Bliss Triumph Minn. & N.D. 5/	"	2.04	2.30	2.65	3.12	---	3.17	3.24	---
Chipnewa, Wis. 5/	"	2.21	---	---	3.01	3.09	3.19	3.24	---
Cobbler, Minn. & N. D. 7/	"	1.99	1.93	---	3.04	3.15	3.15	3.00	---
Russet Burbank, Idaho 5/	"	3.43	3.78	3.48	3.55	---	3.70	---	---

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Bliss Triumph.

2/ Katahdin & Sebago

3/ Stevens Point, Wis.

4/ Texas.

5/ Unwashed stock.

6/ Washed stock.

7/ 75-80% U. S. No. 1 grade, unwashed stock.

Table 8.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Group	Planted acreage				Indicated 1945: Yld. per pl. ac.			
of States	Average:	1944	Goal for:	Indicated:	as o/o of	Average:		
	1934-43:	1944	1945	1945	Goal	1944: 1934-43:	1944	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-	Per-		
	acres	acres	acres	acres	cent	cent	Bu.	Bu.
Central Atlantic 1/	62.0	60.0	57.0	58.0	101.8	96.7	123.3	135.1
Lower Atlantic 2/	272.0	267.0	289.0	247.0	85.5	92.5	83.4	96.2
South Central 3/	434.0	421.0	462.0	382.0	82.7	90.7	77.1	82.3
North Central 4/	21.8	19.3	19.0	19.3	101.6	100.0	90.3	104.3
California	11.0	10.0	12.0	9.0	75.0	90.0	117.0	120.0
Total	800.8	777.3	839.0	715.3	85.1	92.0	83.8	92.2
1/ N.J., Del., Md., and Va. 2/ N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla. 3/ Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. 4/ Ind., Ill., Mo., Iowa., and Kans.								

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1944 and 1945

Market, variety, and source	1944		1944-45 season				
	Month	Week	Month				Week
		ended					ended
	Mar.	Apr. 22	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 21
New York	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Golden, Md.	5.21	5.00	2.81	2.88	3.19	3.34	---
Golden, N. J.	4.62	4.50	2.29	2.52	2.85	3.14	3.65
Jersey, N. J.	4.19	4.47	2.13	2.28	2.57	2.32	2.05
Porto Rican, N.C. & S.C....	4.29	4.52	2.85	3.02	2.25	3.27	3.39
Chicago							
Jersey, Ill.	---	---	3.06	2.87	3.08	3.43	3.37
Jersey, N. J.	---	---	3.04	3.13	---	---	---
Nancy Hall, Ill.	3.81	4.21	2.85	2.72	2.81	3.01	3.16
Nancy Hall, Tenn.	2.97	3.14	2.42	2.39	2.31	2.34	2.28
Porto Rican, Ill.	4.12	4.42	3.04	3.02	3.08	3.38	3.44
Porto Rican, La.	3.93	4.14	3.15	3.18	3.24	3.42	3.52
Porto Rican, Tenn.	3.55	3.52	2.82	2.88	2.79	2.97	3.01

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services.

Table 10.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Planted acreage				Indicated 1945: Yield per planted ac.			
	Average:	1944	Goal for:	Indicated:	as o/o of	Average		
	1934-43:	1944	1945	1945	Goal	1944:	1934-43	
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-	Per-		
	: acres	acres	acres	acres	cent	cent	Pounds	
Michigan:	8	---	---	---	---	---	634	
Wisconsin ...:	10	3	---	2	---	67	740	
N. Dakota ...:	---	11	7	11	157	100	---	
Montana:	29	40	32	28	88	70	1,125	
Idaho:	98	225	140	119	85	53	1,088	
Wyoming:	---	1	---	1	---	100	---	
Colorado ...:	47	46	38	44	116	95	298	
Washington ..:	171	349	210	202	96	58	1,136	
Oregon:	11	52	30	20	67	38	1,285	
9 States ..:	375	727	457	427	93	59	985	

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

Table 11.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage planted, goals, and yield per planted acre, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

Group of States	Planted acreage				Indicated 1945:		Yield per	
	: as percentage :				: of :		planted	
	: Goal : Indi-:				: Goal : 1944 :		Average:	
	Average:	1944	for	cated:	Goal	1944	1934-43	1944
	1934-43		1945	1945				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Me., Vt., N.Y., Mich.,								
Wis., and Minn.	764	840	874	702	80.3	83.6	781	594
Nebr., Mont., Idaho,								
Wyo., Wash., Oreg.,								
N. Dak. and								
S. Dak. 2/	248	332	353	279	79.0	84.0	1,245	1,277
Kans., Colo., N. Mex.,								
Ariz., Utah, and								
Tex. 3/	686	703	650	637	98.0	90.6	342	434
Calif.	367	353	400	353	88.3	100.0	1,261	1,089
Total	2,068	2,228	2,277	1,971	86.6	88.5	771	724

1/ Includes the blackeye of California and beans grown for seed.

2/ Includes N. Dak. and S. Dak. for 1943, 1944, and 1945 only.

3/ Includes Texas for 1943, 1944, and 1945 only.

Table 12.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, April 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	Average:		1944-45 season					
	1940-44: 1944							
	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus	4,663	3,157	6,853	6,429	4,890	4,027	2,816	
Beans, lima	10,016	6,954	13,766	12,324	10,312	8,246	6,523	
Beans, snap	5,185	10,631	17,491	16,393	13,590	11,156	8,313	
Broccoli	1,954	3,342	4,148	4,480	4,560	6,178	6,022	
Cauliflower	---	---	2,601	2,938	2,779	2,933	2,670	
Corn, sweet	5,814	10,521	21,054	19,348	16,939	14,409	12,034	
Peas, green	20,591	28,051	53,723	45,607	37,403	29,068	20,012	
Spinach	5,697	9,746	15,552	16,931	14,799	11,584	11,130	
Brussels sprouts	---	---	2,773	3,683	3,366	2,857	2,110	
Pumpkin and squash	---	---	7,932	8,631	7,163	6,821	5,472	
Baked beans	---	---	3,688	3,872	3,069	2,377	1,978	
Vegetable purees	---	---	623	781	568	544	581	
All other	20,880	57,913	32,419	25,493	26,184	23,797	20,520	
Total	74,800	130,315	182,623	166,910	145,622	123,997	100,181	

Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services. Reports on cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, pumpkin and squash, baked beans, and vegetable purees were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944.